

GALLIPOLIS JOURNAL.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY
JAMES HARPER.
At \$1.50, invariably in advance
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GALLIPOLIS.
THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1862.

TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

"**LEADERS.**"—It is out of our power to effect the change you speak of, especially at this crisis. Bear patiently your grievances, and all will soon come right. The Government is too earnestly engaged in quelling the rebellion, to attend to matters of minor importance.

"**MISS J.**"—We are of opinion that your request would not be granted. Your age and inexperience would make against you, and allow us to say, your charming personal appearance and winning manners, are entirely too fascinating for the position. However, if philanthropy be your motive, and a sincere desire to contribute to the welfare of the sick and wounded soldiers, we will present your claim in due time.

"**SICHA.**"—If there is anything we love to look at, it is a lady on horseback, if she knows how to sit a horse gracefully. With you, however, we think the extraordinary length to which some of our ladies extend their riding dresses, is out of all character, and tends not only to really disfigure, but materially endanger the personal safety of the rider. Cut them short, in our advice to all interested, but as it will be out of the fashion, we shall hardly be heeded.

"**DELL.**"—Bays she is greatly annoyed by the incessant baying of a large herd of Government mules, which are kept in a lot near her residence. Doubtless the annoyance is great, but the baying of cannon balls and shell over your roof, would be still greater. The citizens of many heretofore lovely villages in this land, would be to-day unspeakably happy, if they had no greater annoyance than the one you allude to. In war time, necessity knows no law. Submit with the best grace you can.

"**ANNETTE.**"—Your course was exactly right, and your parents have reason to be proud of you. The girl of your age, who can thus boldly reprove the father and mother of petty slander, at the risk of affronting a whole family, is possessed of that kind of moral courage, which would fit her to be an Empress. Continue to do so, and the highest encomiums of the good and worthy, will be showered upon you.

"**HENRY.**"—Is extremely anxious to become a physician, but too poor to obtain a classical education. Thinks it would be a good plan to marry some doctor's daughter, and get to read the old man's books. If, as a way to wealth, you wish to become a physician, why not marry some rich doctor's daughter, and live on the profits of the father-in-law's practice. A classical education is by no means a sine qua non in obtaining a practice. Many good physicians have not enjoyed the advantages of college life, and yet been successful, whilst others who graduated with honors, have been suffered to remain without a patient. Kindness, amability, and gentlemanly bearing, generally carry a man further with the masses, than the ability to speak Latin.

"**SELM.**"—We will endeavor to ascertain the facts you wish to know, in time for our next issue.

"**J. C. V.**"—The medicines you speak of, we believe are advertised in the Cincinnati Enquirer. The columns of the Journal are never open to quacks, who seek to make a fortune by operating on the credulity of the public.

"**JOSEPHINE.**"—Tell your brother just what you tell us. If he be the man you say, he will know how to treat the ruffian who thus insults a lady on the street. A good thrashing would effectually cure him of all such habits.

"**SOLIM.**"—The Government is not bound to pay your fare on a railroad or public conveyance, whilst you are absent as a fugitive, any more than a private individual to whom you had hired for wages. You are paid for your time, but traveling expenses must be paid by yourself.

"**MIRON.**"—By a late order of the War Department, military is no longer a cause for discharge from the service. Besides, for your own credit, you should not ask it. Your release on that ground would bring upon you the scorn and contempt of your associates through life. They would charge that so soon as you were likely to be sent into the enemy's country, you prevailed on your mother to procure your release. Think it over.

"**THE DIRECTORS OF THE INFIRMARY.**"—The Directors of the Infirmary request us to state, that they have thoroughly investigated the matter charged against the Superintendent, of ill-treatment to an aged and infirm pauper, and there is not a word of truth in the representations made to us. On the contrary, every reasonable request, in conformity with the rules and regulations of the institution, had been granted this fellow. On the day of the alleged assault, the pauper attempted to leave the Infirmary to pay a visit to his friends in Centerville, without the consent of the Superintendent, and disputed the right of that officer to detain him. The Superintendent caught him by the arm to prevent his leaving, when the fellow flew into a towering passion, and in making an effort to free himself, he lost his footing and fell to the floor, which resulted in a bruised nose. These are the facts in the case as represented by those who were present at the time. The Directors award great credit to Mr. SPRAGUE, the Superintendent, for his kind treatment of the unfortunate inmates, and the good management of the Institution.

"**DR. W. S. WORTHMAN.**" will visit Gallipolis, on Saturday, June 21st, 1862, when all who may wish will have an opportunity of consulting him.

"**IF there is any one thing more** than another, connected with the Administration of public affairs under Mr. Lincoln, more highly gratifying to a loyal citizen, it is the unexampled prosperous condition of the financial department. Upon the advent of the present Cabinet, they found everything in the direct confusion. Government securities had been stolen by Floyd, the treasury under Howell Cobb completely bankrupt, and \$70,000,000 in debt during profound peace, United States stocks below par, and everything denoting just what these worthies intended should come to pass, the nation bankrupt, and without credit abroad. John Bull with his characteristic sagacity, foresaw to a certainty our inability to sustain the Government against the thieves and rebels without money, and presuming that the usual course of borrowing from him would be adopted, very coolly buttoned up his pockets, and gave us to understand that "he wouldn't lend a penny, not a penny to subdue the South, that he wouldn't," (vide London Times,) and no use in asking for it. The old "ros biff" did not wait to be asked, but sneered over our financial prospects, and seemed jolly over the prospect of our failure. Considering the financiers under Pierce and Buchanan with whom he had to deal, perhaps he had some excuse.

But a year of war on a gigantic scale passes over, and Mr. Bull, instead of lending, actually becomes our best customer for surplus food, to feed his own starving millions. Our people of the loyal North not only feed a half million of men in the army, but beside their own population of 20,000,000, have an abundance to supply foreign nations. For the first time in the history of the world, has a nation at war been able to export breadstuffs. Not only so, but during the same year, we have armed and equipped a powerful army, built up a formidable navy, and despite the stealing and plundering everywhere going on in Government contracts, our Federal securities are eagerly sought after for purposes of investment, and not only above par at home, but from 10 to 40 per cent above those of England, or any other nation in Europe. The 7 3-10 bonds that were soon to be purchased by the bushel at buyer's option, according to predictions made among us, can now hardly be had at par for gold, and are selling to-day at 104 to 105 for currency or exchange, and in great demand. We know of several, who would willingly invest thousands in them, if they could be obtained at par. In the eastern cities, the first issue of "green backs" are in demand at 1 per cent premium. We see by the Nashville Union, that even there the difference between gold and "green backs," is but a half per cent.

Mr. Bull may well look on with amazement. It may serve as a lesson to teach him that we, as a nation are no longer dependent on him for anything. So much has this rebellion done for us in the eyes of the world.

It is not strange, however, that among us, men will be found anxious to destroy this gigantic power, and bring us under the control of a beggarly Confederacy, whose currency is the laughing stock of every one, and whose bonds could not be sold in any market in the world, for any price whatever. Indeed, we much doubt if the sympathizers with secession among us, would buy them if they could be paid for in Gallipolis money. Yet these same worthies prate loudly of our immense national debt, and are using every effort to revive the Democratic party organization, by working upon the fears of the ignorant in regard to the high taxation. The scheme will hardly prove successful. So long as our farmers find a ready sale for their products at fair prices in cash, they will not likely complain. When they compare their present peaceful and prosperous condition with that of the seceder, they will not grudge a portion of their earnings to sustain the Government, under whose benign influences and wise counsels, they have been made to differ from the traitors. Such plain tangible proofs, are too powerful to be over-balanced by false and wicked arguments of Vallandigham & Co., especially when they see such gentry particularly careful to contain their abode North of the Ohio river, and invest their means, when any they have—not in Confederate, but Federal bonds, and who would make awfully dry faces if obliged to sell their goods, or receive fees in Confederate notes. The application of some such test, would soon prove the sincerity of these sympathizers, and demonstrate their true design to be, the restoration of the Democracy to power, rather than peace and happiness to our distracted country.

A report reached here that Jas. Hereford, rebel, was shot in the right eye at the battle of Lewisburg, and that the wound would prove mortal.

"**NOW that our Congressional** District has been formed, it behooves our people to cast about them for a suitable man to represent them in the next Congress. Not that candidates will be less plenty than blackberries, or that hosts of aspiring men are not even now ready to enter the lists. These are undeniable facts.

But to get the "right man" is the point. The next Congress must be a strong one. Such miscreants as Vallandigham and Samuel Cox, ought no longer to disgrace our State by misrepresenting her citizens. If the Legislature did little worthy of commendation, the arrangement of the Districts by which these rebel sympathizers are left out in the cold, is worthy of all praise. They will be suffered to remain at home as unworthy of trust or confidence, and despised by every loyal man in the community. But whilst these two "cases" are "gone up," we should take good care that men of like sentiments do not crawl in by the "nominating system, or political machinery, which has ever been a most powerful engine for evil, in furthering the interests of crafty, designing men, and thrusting aside the honest and meritorious.

We call the attention of our readers to this matter, thus early, believing it to be of the highest importance. The next Congress will have duties to perform, beside which, all ordinary legislation hitherto has been mere child-play. To restore the Government of the revolted States, regulate the finances, and the many questions arising out of the omnipresent "nigger," will form a part of the labors of this body.

Let us see to it in time, that in this District at least, no man be put up as a candidate, whose talents, integrity, and above all things, loyalty, do not qualify him for the discharge of these onerous duties. We believe men can be found in this District possessed of these qualifications. Let them not be pushed aside by the aspiring, and made the victims of a caucus. We care not from what county the man is selected. Enough for us to know that he is honest, loyal, and capable, and he shall receive our hearty support. Lacking these, though from our own county, we shall oppose him just as heartily.

Salmon P. Chase as a financier is probably the first man in the world. But even he may be mistaken, as he evidently was, in his estimate of the revenue for 1862 as derived from customs. The receipts at the custom house in New York for the month of March, were four and a half millions, and for April four millions. The receipts from bonded goods in the U. S. warehouse during April were two millions of dollars, a greater sum than in any one month since July, 1861. The receipts for seven months past have not fallen in any one month below one million, yet the monthly average of several years preceding were from four to five hundred thousand dollars.

In April, 1861, the receipts for bonded goods at New York amounted to \$581,199.73, in April, 1862, to \$1,958,795.19, or more than three times as much in the last, as the former.

Under this view of the case, how unjust are the censures heaped upon the Administration of Mr. Lincoln, by the Breckinridgers, and how utterly at variance with truth, are the assertions that the Democracy alone, can extricate us from our present difficulties, and carry on the Government.

We ask the simple question. Is the immense receipts from customs, owing to the free trade policy of Howell Cobb and the Democracy, or to the tariff of the Republican party under Mr. Chase? Tell us, oh ye sticklers for Breckinridge Democracy, ye advocates for the Constitution as it is—interpreted by Jeff. Davis, and the Union as it was—under Buchanan. Tell us also, ye who are just now travelling around your Democratic menagerie, with the great *gynasticus* of taxation as the show, how long it would require to pay off the loan debt, were the nation at peace, when at a single port, and all goods excluded from one half the States, which formerly were extensive buyers of imports. \$5,000,000 monthly are paid in to the treasury and that too in time of war?

Col. Metcalf, of Kentucky, in a speech recently delivered to some of his neighbors, expresses the idea thus: "You can know every traitor in the land as plainly as you can your hogs by the ear marks. They have a pass word, by which you can know them as well in the night as the day-time—that word is—Abolitionist. That is the sum total of all their arguments."

By the above sign, it is easy to characterize the author of the communication in the last Dispatch signed "Constitution." It is not possible to mistake the class to which he belongs. It is just as easy as lying, which he also does just as easily. The capital to be made out of that phrase "Abolitionist," is at this crisis, the stock in trade of every seceder or his friend. "That time has passed."

"**THE emancipation bill was** voted upon in Congress on the 26th ult., and defeated by a vote of 74 yeas to 78 nays. Amongst the nays we find Horton and Trimble of Ohio, as also Cox and Vallandigham. We merely advert to it to show the consistency of politicians. Messrs. Horton and Trimble are stigmatized by the Democracy as Abolitionists, and if either were found in the Southern confederacy, "a short shrift and stout rope," would soon settle all things here below for them. At the same time, we believe Messrs. Cox and Vallandigham could pass unmolested through any portion of the rebel States. Yet on the vital question in which the South is concerned, these gentlemen exactly coincide. Let us hereafter hear nothing more about the two first being Abolitionists. Yet doubtless Cox or Vall. will within a week apply the epithet to them as to all others. So we go. As to our members being caught in such company, we have not a word to say. We do not presume he so voted, from any love for the "institution," but from a belief, that as slavery is doomed as a national result of the war, all such legislation is premature and only calculated to embarrass and annoy the Administration. Sixteen out of the 78 votes against the bill were Republicans. Every Democrat true to pro slavery principles voted against it, yet had the 16 Republicans voted on the other side, the bill would have passed. Thus it was saved by the votes of so-called Abolitionists.

On the vote to give Robert Small his freedom, and one half the vessel he brought out of Charleston harbor, and delivered to our officers, Vallandigham voted no of course, but Trimble ye. This was a practical illustration of both acts. The vessel and stores were confiscated, and Robert and his men declared free. If it be true, as argued, that Congress has no power to pass the general bills, have they power to carry it out in a special instance? Yet 121 members voted affirmatively, and 9 in the negative. Truly the nigger question is a knotty one.

The fine rains of the past few days are proving of inestimable value. The clouds which have overspread the heavens, have effectually dispelled the clouds of gloom and discontent which were visible for weeks past on the countenances of our farmers.

The wheat and grass crops may be considered as made. Never has the prospect of abundant yield been fairer. True we hear some croaking about the weevil doing great damage, but this is to be expected. Croakers will croak let things be as they may, nor would it be otherwise, though they had the special ordering of them in their own hands. If there be any truth in the weevil proof wheat as alleged, we have little to fear, as the greater proportion sown is of that variety.

The late warm rains are having a magical effect on corn and potatoes, and the chances are in favor of a good crop. The only thing to be feared is that enough has not been planted. It is not too late. Farmers go to work each of you and put out one acre more. Although singly it amounts to little, yet in the aggregate would add millions to the crop. Prices are tending upward—all your grain will be needed. Now is the time. Pitch in.

"**WE are requested to notice** for the benefit of the soldiers, that arrangements have been made by the Quartermaster General of the State of Ohio, whereby passes or checks for transportation will be furnished by the Quartermaster at this post, to soldiers on furlough. These checks will be entered upon the pay rolls, and the amount deducted from the pay of the soldier receiving the benefit. A little attention to this matter will save our boys trouble and greatly facilitate business in the various offices. By it, the soldier need not wait for money to pay his way, but can proceed at once upon his check.

"**One of the hospital buildings** at this point is now completed, and about ready for patients. The frame work of another is up and progressing rapidly. The finished building is nicely whitewashed, and presents a very fine appearance. Economy in the construction, yet with an eye to the comfort of the sick has characterized the whole work, which throughout is highly creditable to all concerned.

"**The wounded of the 36th** Regiment, at the battle of Lewisburg, belonging to this county, were—W. M. Rose, above left eye, slightly. John Wright, slightly. Charles Price, in ankle. Henry Richendollar, in right arm. They are all doing well, and at last accounts were walking about and expected to be ready for duty in a few days.

"**The Rev. John Rowe** will preach at the Court house next Sabbath at 10 A. M., and 3 P. M.

"**In the Journal of the 22d ult.,** we publish the proceedings of the court martial at Charleston. Our account was taken from the "Kanawha Republican." By it we learned that Capt. Isa B. Gibbs, Commissary, had been dismissed from the service of the United States, for embezzlement. We expressed surprise at the time, for we had always considered Capt. Gibbs a worthy and meritorious officer, but in commenting upon the proceedings, of course had to be governed by authority which we supposed undoubted, and spoke of him meeting "his due reward." It turned out that although the finding was had, and sentence passed as we stated, yet both were disapproved of by Gen. Fremont, the evidence not being deemed sufficient. Capt. Gibbs was relieved from arrest, and re-instated. It is needless to add, that it gives us great pleasure to correct any false impressions which may be deduced from our former article. The error was caused by the publication in the Republican, prior to the disapproval by Gen. Fremont.

"**Andrew J. Vallandigham,** who says he is a brother of the member of Congress from Ohio, has been taken in custody by Col. Fitz Henry Warren, at Clinton, Mo., upon a charge of stealing, robbing and driving out Union men, and marauding, bushwhacking and jayhawking generally.

The difference between Andrew and his brother is that the first is boldly acting out his true nature, whilst the Dayton member, too cowardly to go into rebel ranks, like a knave remains in the North to embarrass those who would put down the rebellion. Of the two Andrew is the most respectable.

"**THE FIGHT AT LEWISBURG.**"
"Caught on a hook,"
Was Colonel Crook,
So the rebel "Gen. Heath" exclaimed,
A "very nice trap."
Without any mishap,
Which the Colonel wisely eluded.

The armies met,
Most deadly set,
Did the rebels make to conquer;
But Colonel Crook,
"At the end of a hook,"
Soon proved the Yankees were stronger.

The traitors run,
Every son of a gun,
Leaving their dead the soil to pollute;
They burn the bridge,
And over the ridge,
Like scared kangaroos take the "shute."

"I said two men
Of the South; ten
Yankees can stand according"
But Harry Heath,
Half scared to death,
Found a "debil of a hard way over Jordan."

Inverted was the rule,
Taught in Crook's school,
One Yankee to three seceders;
With two to carry,
Like the Lord Harry,
Away skedaddle all the bushwhackers.

To shoot in the street,
The wounded and weak,
Did the leaders of Lewisburg strive;
We know not why,
In the wink of an eye,
Crook didn't "wipe out" the rebel hive.

Ben. Butler's creed,
For so bloody a deed,
Would surely not prove too cruel;
To let them all go,
As part of that class,
Who to the passions of men furnish fuel.

The time has "arriv'd,"
When rebels should live,
Down below, where they all might revel
In treason and lies,
But that they shry,
Jeff. Davis would kick out the devil.

"**A FAITHFUL DOG.**"—The widow of Lieut. Pfeiff, of Illinois, was enabled to find her husband's grave at Pittsburg Landing by seeing a dog which had accompanied the Lieutenant to the war. The dog approached her with the intense manifestation of joy, and immediately indicated to her, as well as he was able, his desire that she should follow him. She did so, and he led the way to a distant part of the field, and stopped before a single grave. She caused it to be opened and there found the body of her dead husband. It appears from the statement of some soldiers that at the time Lieut. Pfeiff fell, this dog was by his side, and there remained, licking his wounds, until he was taken from the field and buried. He then took his station by the grave and nothing could induce him to abandon it but for a sufficient length of time each day to satisfy his hunger, until, by some means, he was made aware of the presence of his mistress. Thus he had watched for twelve days by the grave of his slain master.

"**ASHBY AND HIS HORSE.**"—Ashby's famous white horse, that has so often stood the mark of our rifles, and so often escaped unhurt, is at last dead. He lies by the railroad, stripped of shoes and mane and tail, trophies to be treasured—the food of crows and dogs. One of our shells broke his jaw, knocked him down, and stunned Ashby himself by the fall. We should have had a prize in Ashby, had not one of his captains lent him a horse on which he escaped. The horse was a magnificent white stallion, of fine proportions, large and very powerful, and deserved a better fate. No more will the visions of the bold trooper on his white horse haunt the dreams of the tired pickets.—*Correspondence N. Y. Post.*

"**DEATH OF HON. JOSEPH MILLER.**"—The numerous friends of the Hon. JOSEPH MILLER, formerly member of Congress from the Ross District, in this State, and late Judge of Nebraska Territory, will be pained to hear of his decease, which occurred in this city on the 27th inst. His disease was consumption. He had resided here since his return from Nebraska, about a year ago.—*Cin. Eng. 30th.*

"**THE RETREAT FROM CORINTH.**"
CORINTH, May 30.—It is now ascertained that the evacuation commenced night before last, the enemy retreating southwardly until the railroad bridge was burned, when they went to Grand Junction, and thence southwardly. Some ladies and several citizens remain here. The citizens inform us that Richmond is evacuated and Memphis is almost wholly deserted, all the stores being closed, with the exception of a few groceries. It is ascertained that Van Dorn had a band of Indians under him.

Colonel Jackson reports finding the road for several miles strewn with knapsacks and haversacks, arms and canteens, showing great demoralization. The woods are full of stragglers, who are being brought in as fast as possible. Probably between 2,000 and 3,000. Almost the entire Thirteenth Louisiana regiment are in our lines now, deserters and recently captured.

The Federal telegraph line was completed here to-night.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The following dispatch was received at the War Department this morning:

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP NEAR CORINTH, May 30.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: The enemy's position and works in front of Corinth were exceedingly strong. He cannot occupy a stronger position in his flight. This morning he destroyed an immense amount of public and private property, stores, provisions, wagons, tents, &c., thrown away by his fleeing troops.

A large number of prisoners and deserters have been captured, estimated by Gen. Pope at two thousand. Gen. Beauregard evidently distrusts his army, or he would have defended so strong a position. His troops are generally much discouraged and demoralized. For the last few days their resistance has been slight.

[Signed] H. W. HALLECK, Major-General Commanding.

"**THE EVACUATION OF CORINTH.**"
NEAR CORINTH, May 30.—Pope's advance guard, the 39th Ohio Regiment, occupied Corinth at 40 minutes past 6 o'clock this morning, and hoisted the United States flag on the Court-house. The enemy evacuated last night, retreating down the Mobile & Ohio Railroad. The telegraph line is occupied with military business. Particulars of the evacuation will be forwarded as soon as possible.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The following dispatches were received from Corinth this P. M.:

"NEAR CORINTH, May 30."

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Sec'y of War: Gen. Pope's heavy batteries opened on the enemy's intrenchments yesterday, about 10 o'clock A. M., and soon drove the rebels from their advanced batteries. Maj.-Gen. W. T. Sherman established another heavy battery yesterday P. M. within one thousand yards of their works, and skirmishing parties advanced at day-break this morning. Three of our divisions are already in the enemy's advance works about three-quarters of a mile from Corinth, which is in flames.

"H. W. HALLECK, Maj.-Gen."

"**SECOND DISPATCH.**"

"NEAR CORINTH, May 30.—Our advance guards are in Corinth. Accounts are conflicting as to the enemy's movements, and he is believed to be in strong force on our left flank some four or five miles south of Corinth, near the Mobile & Ohio Railroad.

[Signed] "H. W. HALLECK, Maj. Gen."

"**HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS,** May 30.—During all last night the moving of cars and suppressed whistles sounded, betokened some movement going on, but this not being any extraordinary occurrence, it was not considered of a remarkable nature. About five this morning, several explosions were distinctly heard. Immediately after skirmishers were thrown out and a general advance commenced.

A very large amount of railroad iron was found untouched, there being some twelve or fifteen tracks radiating from the depot to the intrenchments, with side tracks and switches, enabling the rebels to move troops with great rapidity.

From all the information gleaned from prisoners, it is thought the evacuation commenced at sundown last night, the enemy retreating in three directions—east, west and south. Beauregard stated to the citizens last night that he intended evacuating, and to throw himself upon both our flanks.

At this hour Corinth is held as an outpost. The cavalry are searching for the enemy. Those sent by Pope came upon and dispersed the enemy eight miles below Corinth, on the Mobile & Ohio road, in the act of burning a bridge, capturing forty prisoners. The enemy's rear guard destroyed the depot, a few bales of cotton and a church, and intended destroying the entire village, but the citizens saved some fifty houses. They also broke open stores and burned their contents.

A large cavalry force, under Col. Elliott, was sent out on Wednesday morning by a circuitous route to destroy the bridge on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad; though not returned, we learn from prisoners that it was known in Corinth last night that a large bridge had been destroyed forty miles south by a body of our cavalry, and that Pope's 30-pounder Parrots yesterday enfiladed their camps, killing eighty men and one hundred horses; also, that a 30-pounder Parrott shell thrown into Corinth by Pope as an experiment destroyed a locomotive, killing the engineer.

It is thought among military men that the destruction of the bridge south, the uncomfortable proximity of our falling shells, and the possibility of a Federal success on the Mississippi, were the causes of the evacuation.

THREE MONTHS' VOLUNTEERS WANTED.



The Governor of Ohio is authorized by the War Department to receive three months' Volunteers until the 10th day of June, who are required to report at Camp Chase, and be mustered into service on that day. Pay will commence from date of mustering in. None but able bodied men, between the ages of 18 and 45, will be accepted. In compliance with the Governor's call, the undersigned, military Committee of Gallia county, authorize JOHN A. HAMILTON, H. N. FORD and JACKSON BROOK to raise an Infantry Company, to report to the undersigned, or any one of them, at Gallipolis, on Saturday next, June 7th, where they will be immediately forwarded to Columbus at the expense of the Government. An opportunity is now afforded the young men of Gallia County to show what they are made of. The Company will elect their own Officers at Camp Chase.

A. CUSHING.
R. BLACK.
JAS. HARPER.
A. T. HOLCOMB.
DANIEL T. EVANS.
Military Committee Gallia County, Gallipolis, June 2, 1862.

[For the Gallipolis Journal.]
ABOLITIONIST.

We find here, as elsewhere, a class of small politicians and party hacks, who distinguish themselves from the rest of the community by damming the "Abolitionists." Of course *sans* is sared in their eyes and not to be touched except with the lash, to make him use the spade a little more briskly in digging entrenchments and rifle pits, in and behind which their masters can securely shoot down our Union hosts, who are battling to re-establish the Constitution and the Union. But what is an "Abolitionist" in the estimation of such politicians? As in all other political matters, their masters, the "cotton lords," have answered for them. According to this high authority, slavery is divinely ordained as the corner stone of civil liberty, (1) is a moral, (2) social and political blessing, and absolutely essential to the highest type of christian civilization. And have not these "cotton lords" already proved their doctrine by their works? Have they not inaugurated piracy upon the high seas, guerrilla warfare and "bushwhacking" on land, the murder of wounded and helpless men, the mutilation of the dead, and the manufacture of their bones into finger rings, drum sticks and drinking cups? The said cotton lords denounce every man as an "Abolitionist" who does not admit the correctness of the above definition! And their echoes, the afore-said small politicians, heartily respond amen! Who have the sympathies of such men, the Government or its enemies? **QUISQUIS.**

[For the Gallipolis Journal.]
THE FIGHT AT LEWISBURG, V.O.O.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF COL. G. CROOK.

MR. HARPER.—Sir:—I send you a report of the fight at Lewisburg. Our loss was 13 killed and 40 wounded. The enemy admit to have taken away 6 wagon loads of their wounded. I have heard of 6 deaths on the road. They left about 50 dead on the field and 66 wounded, many of them mortally. Capt. Heath came here under a flag of truce; he says their loss in Officers was very large. One of the captured officers says if the yankees had fought like men they could have easily whipped them, but, said he, they fought like Devils. Our Company suffered very little, only 4 wounded. Two of our wounded were shot down in the streets by citizens. Yours truly,
J. M. CLARK.

HEADQUARTERS 3d BRIGADE,
LEWISBURG, May 25th, 1862.

ORDER NO. 5.

It affords the undersigned great pleasure in congratulating the troops of his command on their brilliant success of the 23d inst. We were attacked by a greatly superior force who not only had the choice of position but had the morale of attack.

The 36th and 44th regiments formed line of battle under fire, a movement that veteran troops find it difficult to make. They then advanced in good order, driving the enemy before them, dealing death and destruction as they went, until the enemy fled in great confusion, leaving over one hundred of their killed and wounded on the field. We captured four pieces of artillery, 300 stand of arms and 100 prisoners. The 44th capturing their battery, and the 36th advanced under their heaviest infantry fire.

The result fully justifies the high standard these regiments were expected to maintain. To make particular mention would be invidious since they behaved so nobly. The artillery, by a misunderstanding, was not brought into action. The 2d Virginia cavalry, being held in reserve, had the most difficult part to perform, that of being exposed to the enemy's fire without being able to participate. The Medical and Quartermaster's department deserve great credit for their energy and zeal in carrying the wounded and dead from the field.

The Surveyors and assistant Surveyors deserve particular mention for their skill and untiring attention to the wounded.

COL. GEORGE CROOK,
Commanding Brigade.